

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.,
MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1865.

The office of the Confederate needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

Northern News.

While a portion of the press of this State endeavored to ridicule the late proclamation of Gov. Vance, and to weaken the patriotic purpose which animated it, it has met a different reception even in the midst of our enemies. The New York News says it is the compliment to speak of it, as a "splendid and patriotic proclamation." That paper says of it: "It calls upon the people to be steadfast to the end with the assurance that fortitude and resolution will secure independence." How such a public document could attract animadversion, or reproach, or ridicule among ourselves would be wonderful, if it were not reflected that at that time Sherman was "on his grand advance" towards Raleigh, and it was expected that he would soon reach the city; and it was not inappropriate for such as would cultivate friend Sherman, to level a blow at Gov. Vance, as anything said discreditable of the latter, would be supposed to be a passport to favor with the former.

In the same number of the New York News, from which we extract the above notice of Gov. Vance's proclamation, we find significant manifestations of the troubles and complications which hang around our enemies. It is, to begin with, a remarkable coincidence that neither England nor France have a minister at Washington, while questions of the utmost importance are pending between the countries. Nor have the United States appointed a successor to Mr. Dayton, at Paris. The News says that "Mr. Dayton's position had become so unpleasant, at the Court of Louis Napoleon, that his death only averted the exposure of his return home." It further says, that "indications made subsequently, have given the administration to understand that a successor in his position will not be received, until a minister shall have been received at Washington from the Empire of Mexico."

The Houston Telegraph publishes a correspondence from Col. Pierson, of the Confederate army, and Gen. Lopez Maximilian's commander on the line. The latter, replying to a note of the former, says: "Being placed in command of this military line, under His Majesty, the Emperor Maximilian, the sons of the Confederacy can rely upon full security for their possessions and interests; and the Confederacy may rest assured that the representatives of the Empire of Mexico, along its border, freely and frankly offer their friendship."

There are significant points in this note. It takes care to announce the representative character attaches to the Empire and not to the Republic of Mexico. It follows no pre-arranged plan by which Confederates and the Confederacy are designated as the so-called; but the assurance it contains, is given direct to the Confederacy itself. And the conclusion, in which the representative of the Mexican Empire make the offer of a frank and free friendship, is about as near akin to recognition as can be imagined.

The significance of this attitude towards us is made more important by the fact, that an expedition, under Yankee auspices, is now fitting out to ascend the Rio Grande, for the purpose of invading Southern Texas. What to this, is added, the now well ascertained fact, that three Mexican citizens, direct from the government of Maximilian, are now at City Point, and seeking to pass to the Confederacy, it gives reason for the apprehensions which the New York News thus expresses: "The policy of the two Emperors is regard to the struggle between the North and South, was probably fixed at the very threshold of the enterprise against Mexico. The next intelligence may be of a collision between the Federals and the forces on the Rio Grande; and the first gun they fired, will be the signal for a foreign war."

So speaks the New York News, in the arrogant city of the country of our enemies; and inspired by good sense and humane feeling, no less than by sound policy, it declares the "belief that the Southern States can never be made to re-enter the Union."

Each day now is adding new life to the Confederacy. If we had a Congress worthy the name; if our people will be firm, undaunted, self-relying, self-sacrificing and true to their country, they may hasten the day of deliverance, by so much as they are unrelenting and zealous.

We publish, to-day, the scathing reprehension of the faithless conduct of J. V. B. Rogers, late Major of the 2d North Carolina Cavalry, who has deserted his colors, and abandoned his command and his country.

When the ignominy and shame shall sit heaviest upon his soul, not the severest of his punishment will be, the thrilling and emphatic rebuke of those who were once his associates, but who now scorn and despise him.

We counsel the people not to listen to every idle rumor they may hear. Keep cool; and if possible, prevent a panic, instead of assisting in making one.

Take Care of It.

The people are now pouring into the hands of the government agents the free offering of their supplies for the treasury and army. There are very few who are mean enough to withhold this gift. Some, indeed, there are who throw away, in dissipation, enough to feed many soldiers, will stand aloof; but, it is cheering to feel and know how unanimous is the rendition of gratitude from the people to the army. But what we wish to enjoin in this article is, that those who shall have these gifts in charge, shall take care of them, and see that those for whom they are intended, get the benefit of them. If the people see negligent officers permit their donations to be squandered, wasted, or lost, there will be a fierce and thorough reclamation upon such delinquent. It is already enough to know how the cause has been damaged by corrupt and negligent officials. There is no duty more incumbent upon an official, than to take care of the public goods, which are entrusted to his keeping. Ample authority is given them for this purpose.

A case in point, is this: Fifteen thousand bushels of corn have been lying at the depot, in this place, through the rain and storm of the past two weeks. Much of it has been destroyed, so as to be dangerous food for man. We do not know who was to blame for this; but this folly and delinquency have shocked the public sense. Because, whoever had the control of it, could have impressed labor to house it; they could have impressed the house to hold it; and could have impressed the corn to take it away. At all events, they could have kept it secure.

There are rawhides—one of the most needed articles in the Confederacy—lying at the depot and being eaten by the hogs. Whose fault is this? They had better be given to the tanner; and then impress the leather. Are there no vacant dwellings in the land, that the feed and raiment of a half starved and half clad nation shall be lost to it by such thoughtless indifference? We say again, we do not know where the fault lies; but this we do know. From the day that the vast Commissary stores and Quartermasters stores were destroyed at Manassas, this abundant country has been depleted and reduced by want of economy, system, order and industry. Its resources have been squandered by criminal neglect; and the want in the land is owing, in no small degree, to corruption and carelessness. It is time now for every citizen in the community to set their eyes upon dishonest, negligent and careless or incompetent officials. We all have a vital interest in the mode in which they discharge their duty; and it should be the duty of every citizen to report dereliction, when it falls upon his observation. If this were done, the government would be assisted, and the cause prospered.

THE WOUNDED.—On Saturday about 500 wounded men, were sent up from Kinston to this place, and were placed in hospitals here. The regular hospitals were soon overrun, and the Churches have been impressed for hospital purposes. The session-house of the Presbyterian Church, the Baptist and Episcopal Churches are now in use.

The ambulance committee were indefatigable in their labors. They met the sufferers at the Depot, and with the aid of the citizens, done much to mitigate their sufferings. It devolves on the citizens to pay every attention to these men, especially those in the Churches. Nourishments, and all articles useful and necessary for hospital purposes, are in demand, and it is the duty and should be the pleasure of all to furnish everything they require.

Only about one hundred of the badly wounded have been sent here. Some two or three hundred wounded passed Saturday night, on their way to Salisbury.

The Raleigh Meeting.

The meeting held in the city of Raleigh, on Friday last, was well attended and the work of responding to the call of Gov. Vance for volunteer contributions to the Treasury, was admirably begun.

What was a prominent and agreeable feature of this meeting, was the hearty unanimity, the freedom from dissension or bickering, which pervaded in the proceedings. All present seemed to be earnest and thoroughly impressed with the sense of duty.

At the north, they are pressing upon the people an attractive loan. Here we are volunteering a free gift.

God speed the good work! Our soldiers will eat their rations with increased satisfaction, when they know that it is the offering of a grateful people to those whom they esteem, and trust and love.

One or more of the young ladies, Clerks in the conscript office in this city, we learn, declined to receive the rations of meat allowed them by law, patriotically preferring to let it go to the soldiers in the trenches—a practical exhibition of devotion to the cause of the country, that some of the sterner sex would do well to imitate.

THE NEWS.—All the reliable news we have received from the seats of war, is given in our telegraphic columns. Rumors are as thick as blackberries in June.

The volunteers for the defense of the city of Raleigh, are ordered by Capt. Walter Gwynn, to meet in the capitol square, on Tuesday evening next, at 4 o'clock.

MURDER.—We learn that, a few days since, at the house of Mr. Kellum, in Stokes county, a murder was committed under the following circumstances:

A Capt. Williams and Lieut. Moore, having come from Kentucky as recruiting officers, were lodging at Mr. Kellum's. Late at night the report of a pistol was heard, which was used Mr. K's family, when Lieut. Moore was discovered shot dead in his bed. Capt. Williams stating that the deed was committed by some person unknown, who came to the door of the apartment in which they lodged, and fired a pistol, killing the Lieutenant.

There are various rumors and conjectures in regard to the matter.

The Tax Bill.

Both Houses of Congress, on the 7th inst., passed the Tax Bill. It levies a tax of eight per cent. on all property not expressly taxed at a different rate; on specie and bills of exchange twenty per cent; on currency five per cent. The interest on Government bonds is taxed as income under existing laws.

Upon profits made by buying and selling merchandise, or property of any description, between the years 1865 and 1866, a tax of ten per cent. is levied in addition to the tax on such profits as income; and upon all profits exceeding twenty-five per cent. a tax of twenty-five per cent.

The property, the income and moneys of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools and charitable institutions are exempt from taxation. Also, all property within the lines of the enemy shall be exempt from taxation as long as it remains within such lines.

The taxes are made due and are to be collected on the first day of June next, one-half to be paid in the Treasury notes, and the other half, at the option of the party, in certificates of indebtedness, without any allowance for interest.

It is also provided that upon all subjects of taxation mentioned in this act and the act approved 17th February, 1864, there shall be levied and assessed for the year 1865 an additional tax equal to one-eighth of the amount of the tax on the same subjects imposed for the year 1865; which tax shall be payable in Treasury notes of the new issue; and the money arising therefrom shall be first appropriated to the payment of the increased compensation of the soldiers; provided, that this additional tax shall not be construed to apply to or increase the tax in kind.

The following important section we quote at length:

"Congress having intended by the act of 17th February, 1864, entitled, &c., as amended by the act of 14th June, 1864 to impose said additional taxes for the year 1864 only, the said act of 17th February, 1864, as amended, in so far as it can be construed to operate otherwise than as thus intended, shall be and the same is hereby repealed; and all the taxes imposed by this act shall be paid without any discount or credit for the value of the tax in kind, or the income tax, and all the taxes on income and profits and existing laws shall be paid without any credit or deduction of the said valuer tax."

For the Confederate.

Second North Carolina Cavalry.

CAMP 2d N. C. CAVALRY, March 7th 1865.

At a meeting of the officers of the Second North Carolina Cavalry, to pass resolutions condemnatory of the course of Major J. V. B. Rogers, Captain J. S. Gaines was called to the chair, and Adj't E. M. Jordan requested to act as secretary. A committee having been appointed to draft resolutions, the following were presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The desertion of J. V. B. Rogers, late major of this Regiment, is calculated to call forth reflections upon the fair name of the North Carolina Cavalry, and to cast a stigma upon the loyalty and patriotism of her sons, and in especial to the Second Cavalry; and whereas, justice to ourselves and our State demands that we should express our opinion of his dastardly conduct.

Resolved, That J. V. B. Rogers was a disgrace to the position he held, and a dishonor to the confederate cause; and that we are heartily ashamed that the Second North Carolina Cavalry has had written upon its muster rolls the name of a man so unworthy and every thing that is honorable and manly.

Resolved, That the wretch who thus betrays his flag in the hour of his country's peril, and takes refuge with the enemy and counsels him "to push on one moment" to subvert a mother land, carries with him the contemptuous scorn and curse of his old comrades, and deserves to live an object of execration, and abhorrence to mankind and deserves to live in ignominy and despair.

Resolved, That the "deep damnation of his taking off" is a happy recompense to the Regiment, the State and the Confederacy.

Resolved, That while we feel deeply humiliated that such a man should have been honored with a high position among us, we wish to assure our friends at home that we are not ever will be discouraged by the conduct of such miscreants; that we are firm and determined as ever to fight the war to the bitter end, and to stand by our infant republic, and follow its fortunes for weal or woe.

Resolved, That in the heat of our indignation, we cannot refrain from coupling by contrast the two field officers we lately had and lately lost—Rogers the traitor and deserter, and Col. W. P. Roberts, who has just received his commission as Brigadier General, for gallantry and meritorious services. That we take this occasion to express our high admiration for our late Colonel as an officer, and our affection and esteem for him as a man; and that we anticipate for him a brilliant career in his new sphere of duty; and while we regret his loss to the Second, we are consoled with the confident belief that his promotion will advance the cause we all have so much at heart; that he leaves us 5000 our best wishes and highest hopes for his continued success.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Raleigh Confederate, with the request that the Raleigh Confederate and Charlotte Democrat copy.

KINSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

KINSTON, March 9.

EDITOR CONFEDERATE: A heavy battle came off at Southwest creek, four miles below this town on yesterday.

The enemy suffered severely, especially in officers. They were driven from every position, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. We have about 200 wounded Yankees in this place. Our casualties are small, considering the severity of the engagement. Our killed, wounded and prisoners, will not exceed 500; that of the enemy cannot possibly be less than 4000. We captured, by a flank movement on the enemy's left yesterday, 1500 prisoners and 5 pieces of artillery.

Col. Hixson is slightly wounded, in the thigh. Col. Neal, of the 19th Georgia, and Lieut. Rowe, of Cummings Battery, are killed. The Yankees are supposed to be 30,000 strong, in our front. They are entreaching at the Wiss Fork, five miles below here. All is quiet along the lines at this writing 11 a. m. However the fight is expected to be resumed to-day. It is reported that we flanked the enemy last night; and are coming up in their rear this morning, with a full corps of our picked men.

The following is the bill recently passed by the Confederate Congress to increase the military forces of the Confederate States, by the enlistment of negroes:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America, do enact, That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States, secure the independence and preserve their institutions, the President is hereby authorized to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct."

"Section 2. That the General-in-Chief be authorized to organize the said slaves into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, and to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint."

"Section 3. That while employed in the service the said troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed to other troops in the same branch of the service."

"Section 4. That if, under the previous sections of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully and maintain the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each State, whenever he thinks it expedient, for his quota of three hundred thousand troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary, to be raised from such classes of population, irrespective of color, as each State may determine. Provided, that not more than 25 per cent. of all slaves between the ages of 18 and 45, of any State, shall be called for under the provisions of this act."

"Section 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation of the said slaves."

The Late Capt. John Y. Beall.

His diary while in prison.

The trial of Capt. John Y. Beall published by Appleton, contains his diary while in prison, from which we make the following interesting extracts:

Thursday, Dec. 29, 1864.—Since I have been placed in this cell I have read the Scriptures, and have found such relief in its blessed words, especially where it speaks of God's love for men; how he loved him, an enemy, a sinner, and sent His Son into the world to save his enemies; how he covered the wretch from the bridges and highways to come to the feast; how any man may, and how he bids them, enter at them. Though it may seem unusual to accept of such a source of comfort, yet it is even so that with His assistance I will go up and be forgiven, and put my trust in the saving blood of Him who died for man. Aye, I pray Him to grant His grace to my mother and sisters and my loved one, if He is with them, who can be against?

What pleasure I take in the hymns I learned in my childhood. They come back to me now in my mind and in my sorrow, and with God's blessing have wiled away and comforted many a weary and lagging hour.

Dec. 30.—Last evening the doorman brought me a Book of Common Prayer, for \$1, and it was and is a source of great comfort to me. I read over the familiar services and old-hat hymns, and commended two—"Rock of Ages" and "Sinner turn, why will ye die?"—to memory.

Jan. 1, 1865.—Sunday, first day of week and first of a new year. To-day I entered my thirtieth year of pilgrimage. According to the calculation of my father's family, I am more than half way down life's stream, even if spared by war and sudden death. But on praying into the future I can see nothing to induce me to think that my days will be lengthened to that age of "fifty-six."—How my heart is filled with a sense of great comfort or good deeds that I need desire to prolong it! Alas! No. Though well reared, and surrounded with very many advantages, I have not done anything to give me particular pleasure; nor, on the other hand, have I been remarkable for the opposite. I am truly thankful that I always stayed with mother and the girls and tried to do my duty by them; that is one consolation at least, and also that I never voluntarily left them. They know not where I am to-day; and every one of them is this day thinking of me. Little do they know whether I am. Indeed, I doubt if they have heard anything of me since I have for many a week, to memory.

Thus far on life's way I have lived on honest life, and fraud no man. Those blows that I have struck have been against the society of a hostile nation; not against the society of which I am a member by right, or as mankind generally. To-day the thought has obtruded itself again and again to me as "I-ho!"—My country in ruins, your household—make the best bargain for yourself. "Remember the civil wars of France, of England—the examples of Talleyrand, of Josephine, etc.; of Shaftesbury, Caraman, Marlborough, etc." To-day my hands have no blood on them (unless of man in open battle) may I say so when I die. I saw grandfathers and fathers die, they both took great comfort from thought that no one could say that they had allowed themselves to be injured. But ere the end of the sudden or all the legitimate corruption of a lingering life, with a pure conscience, than a long life with all material comforts and the cancerworm of intellect and eyes out-dwelling dishonor; aye, a thousand times O God our Creator, Preserver and Savior! I pray give me strength to resist temptation, to drive back the thickening fumes of sin, and dishonor, and cling to the faith of Jesus, who said—"Do not let others as you would that they should do to you."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.
TO DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK, IN FRONT OF OUR Store we will sell
1 New horse Wagon,
2 good 2 horse Wagons,
1 Fine saddle and harness Horse,
1 Fine Firkin excellent Mountain Butter,
1 Chest superior Green Tea, in quantities to suit purchasers,
And a great variety of miscellaneous articles
D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.
mar 12-41t

EXTRA NOTICE.

All persons having watches at my store for repairs are requested to call immediately and get them.
mar 12-41t

J. G. PALMER.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. TRAHERN, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 8.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the House bill to increase the military force of the Confederate States.

On motion of Mr. Caperton, the bill was amended, by insertion, provided, that no more than twenty-five per cent of the male slaves between 18 and 45, in every State shall be called for, under provisions of this act. The bill then passed, yeas: Brown, Barnett, Caperton, Henry, Hunter, Oldham, Seames, Simmes, and Watson—9. Nays: Barwell, Graham, Johnson of Georgia, Maxwell, Orr, Vest, Wigfall—8.

The Senate passed the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow specie to be applied to the redemption and reduction of the currency.

The House resolution, fixing the day of adjournment, was amended by inserting Saturday, the 11th, and was then adopted—yeas 10, nays 8.

From Georgia.

CHARLOTTE, March 8.—The Southern Express Messenger, from Augusta, brings news to the 3d of March. No news of interest has transpired west of the Savannah river.

The Georgia Senate passed a resolution, that it does not concur in the recommendation of Gov. Brown for a Convention of the people of Georgia—yeas 20, nays 8.

Several extensive fires had occurred in Augusta, supposed work of incendiaries.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 8.—Northern papers of Monday have been received.

The American says a week ago Sheridan turned over his department temporarily to Hancock; and with 12000 men started on an expedition, whose objective point was Lynchburg.

Official despatches from Grant report that deserters from every point state that Sheridan encountered Early on Thursday, between Staunton and Charlottesville, and defeated him. A large portion of his command was captured. Nothing else of interest.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 9.—The House resumed yesterday in the Senate resolution for adjournment, sine die on next Saturday. The negro bill returned from the Senate with amendment made the special order for to-day.

The Senate rejected the House bill to provide for the payment of horses killed or lost in the service of the Confederate States.

Mr. Wigfall submitted the following resolution which was agreed to:

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States that the thanks of Congress and the whole country are due, and are hereby tendered, to Lieutenant General Wade Hampton for his manly letter, of the 27th February, addressed to Gen. Sherman; and that in the opinion of Congress the Executive department should sustain Gen. Hampton in carrying out the policy indicated in his letter.

The House passed the Senate bill fixing the time for the commencement of the next regular session of Congress, with the amendment striking out November and inserting, October. The Senate amendment to the House bill authorizing the Secretary of Treasury to borrow specie to be applied to the redemption and reduction of the currency, agreed to. The bill to amend the act regulating the construction of property under military necessity was rejected. The Senate amendment to the bill putting negroes in the army continued in—yeas 40, nays 26.

THE FIGHT BELOW KINSTON.

OFFICIAL FROM GENERAL LEE.

RICHMOND, March 9.—The following was received this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS, March 9.
Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Sec'y of War:
Gen. Bragg reports that he attacked the enemy yesterday, four miles in front of Kinston, and drove him from his position. He disputed ground obstinately, and took a new line three miles from his first.

We captured three pieces of artillery and fifteen hundred prisoners. The number of the enemy's dead and wounded left on the field is large. Ours comparatively small. The troops behaved most handsomely. Maj. Generals Hill and Hoke exhibited their accustomed seal and gallantry.
(Signed) R. E. LEE.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 9.—Large quantity of manufactured tobacco recently sent to vicinity of Fredericksburg, was captured and destroyed on Monday night by a party of Yankees, from gunboats in the Rappahannock.

Official From Gen. Lee.

RICHMOND, March 11.—The following official dispatches were received last night:

HEADQUARTERS, March 9.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:
Gen. Ransom reports that on the 6th, with a few of his men, he attacked the enemy near Harrisonburg, who were guarding the prisoners taken at Waynesboro, and captured a few prisoners. On the morning of the 7th, he again attacked them, near Reed's Hill, having detained them for a day and night at the river. He caused them to retire in haste, abandoning the only place of artillery they had, and their ambulances. He annexed them a great deal which enabled a good many of our men to escape.
(Signed) R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS, March 10.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:
General Hampton attacked Kilpatrick at daylight this morning, and drove him from his camp, taking his guns, wagons, and many horses, and several hundred prisoners, and releasing a great number of our own men, who had been captured. The guns and wagons could not be brought off for want of horses. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss was not heavy. Lieut. Col. B. L. King was killed; Brig. Gen. Hume, Col. Hayne and Harrison, Majors Lewis, Ferguson and others were wounded.
(Signed) R. E. LEE.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 11.—In the House, on Thursday night, a message was received from the President, notifying Congress that he expected, at an early day, to send in a communication, which may require declaration and action, therefore requesting that the session be prolonged. A resolution to postpone an adjournment until Tuesday was adopted.
The House resolved from its amendment to the

Senate bill, fixing the time of the commencement of the next session of Congress.

The Senate resolution of thanks to Gen. Wade Hampton was concurred in.

In the Senate, to-day, the House resolution extending the session was concurred in.

A message from the President voting the bill to provide for the promotion of officers in certain cases, was after debate on the bill, again postponed—yeas 11, nays 6.

The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue eighty millions of Treasury notes to provide for the payment of arrears due the army and navy, passed—yeas 9, nays 5.

The message from the President, vetoing the bill abolishing the office of Quartermaster and Commissary, which provides for the appointment of bonded agents in said departments was pending consideration, placed on the secret calendar, and the Senate resolved itself into secret session.

The House passed the appropriation bill for the expenses of the Government to the 31st of December, 1865. It also sustained the President's veto of the bill providing for the promotion of officers in certain cases—yeas 14, nays 45. After a short secret session the House adjourned.

The Negro Bill.

RICHMOND, March 11.—The bill putting negroes in the army, as passed by the Senate, is precisely the same bill passed by the House with the exception of the following proviso to the fourth section, which was concurred in by the House: Provided, that not more than 25 per cent of the male slaves, between the ages of 18 and 45, in any State, shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 11.—United States newspapers of the 8th have been received. They contain very little news.

The Herald gives an extended account of the inauguration ball at Washington and the monster celebration in New York.

The Canadian confederacy scheme has been rejected by the people of New Brunswick.

Hugh McCulloch has been confirmed as Finance Minister.

An excursion party of 300, from Washington, visited Grant, at City Point, on the 8th.

Admiral from Matamoros of the 30th January state that General Wiegman, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican forces, visited the Rebel General Slaughter, at Brownsville, and was received with a salute of 21 guns. After dinner, a Confederate would ask a vote for \$100,000 pound sterling was raised. Wiegman made a speech, in which he said the Confederacy would soon be recognized. He invited the Confederate officers to a grand banquet at Matamoros.

Lincoln vetoed the bill repealing permits to trade with the Southern States.

Gold on the 8th was 166.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, March 11.—European advices to the 15th have been received. The subject of Canadian differences was debated in the House of Lords. Lord Derby favored the adoption of vigorous measures, in view of the hostile feelings of Americans. Earl Dufferin said the government for Quebec defenses, leaving the defenses of Montreal to the Canadians. Lords Malmesbury and Ellenborough complained of the amount asked for. Earl Russell regretted the discussion, and said the said government had declined to make any movement while the Canadians declined to take measures themselves; but as they now show a different position, the government will assist them.

The debate caused a fall in consols. No other news of interest.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MEETING OF THE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Soldiers' Aid Society will be held this morning at 11 o'clock A. M. at the residence of Mrs. McKee, for the purpose of taking immediate measures to relieve the sick and wounded, now arriving in this place.

The President, in calling this meeting, urges upon every member to be present, and respectfully invites the ladies of the town. We may as yet have co-operated with the society, to attend and lend their assistance.
Monday Feb. 13th. dit.

FOR SALE.

25 Dales Cottes, and a No. 1. Pair of mules.
J. R. MOORE,
mar 13-41t
Gaston N. C.

HEADQUARTERS VOLUNTEERS FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Volunteers for the Defense of this City will meet in the Capitol square at 4 P. M. on Tuesday the 14th inst.
mar 13-4

